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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	4	OCT 28	KOREAPAT now available on STN
NEWS	5	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS	6	DEC 01	LISA now available on STN
NEWS	7	DEC 09	12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	10	DEC 17	COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	18	FEB 10	STN Patent Forums to be held in March 2005
NEWS	19	FEB 16	STN User Update to be held in conjunction with the 229th ACS National Meeting on March 13, 2005
NEWS	20	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	21	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	22	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	23	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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=> file .biotech
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
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=> s delaunay triangulation
L1          134 DELAUNAY TRIANGULATION

=> s (biolog? or nucleic or DNA or microarray or array) (l) l1
L2           11 (BIOLOG? OR NUCLEIC OR DNA OR MICROARRAY OR ARRAY) (L) L1

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3             6 DUP REM L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l3 1-6

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:454579  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:48111
TITLE:                    Method for identifying surface motifs in proteins
                          using statistical analysis
INVENTOR(S):              Binkowski, Andrew T.; Adamian, Larissa; Liang, Jie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois,
                          USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2003048724         A2    20030612    WO 2002-US38030          20021127
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2003149537         A1    20030807    US 2002-306296           20021127
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2001-333969P      P   20011129
                                             US 2001-334689P      P   20011130
```

AB Structural alignment methods are described that compare the sequences of two or more structural features of mols. The methods provide for a rigorous statistical anal. that can detect structural similarities in mols. regardless of the similarity in their primary sequences. Thus, the methods can be used to predict and explain functional properties of mols. from their three-dimensional conformation. The methods use databases of different structural features against which a query sequence can be searched. By combining the search results from the various databases, the functional properties of mols. can be predicted and serve as a basis for the efficient design of ligands, substrate analogs, inhibitors or pharmaceutical species thereof.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000212862 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10750824
TITLE: Modeling cat retinal beta-cell arrays.
AUTHOR: Zhan X J; Troy J B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscience Institute and Biomedical Engineering Department, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208, USA.. xzhan@neurobio.sunysb.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: R01 EY06669 (NEI)
SOURCE: Visual neuroscience, (2000 Jan-Feb) 17 (1) 23-39. Journal code: 8809466. ISSN: 0952-5238.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200005
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000525
Last Updated on STN: 20000525
Entered Medline: 20000515
AB There were three objectives to the work undertaken for this paper: (1) to provide a comprehensive characterization of the statistical properties of arrays of beta-cell somata; (2) to develop a model that simulates cellular arrays with the same properties; and (3) to use this model to examine whether the **array** of beta-cells should be viewed as one **array** or as two arrays, one each for its OFF- and ON-center cells. Beta-cells are morphological correlates of the electrophysiological X-cells and those beta-cells whose dendrites stratify within the outer and inner sublamina of the retina's inner plexiform layer correspond, respectively, to OFF- and ON-center X-cells. Arrays of peripheral beta-cell somata from two retinas were studied. A **Delaunay triangulation** and a Voronoi tessellation were generated for each **array** and measures derived from these constructs used to analyze the arrays' spatial organization. As others have shown previously with a less complete statistical characterization, we found that the arrays of OFF- and ON-center beta-cells have similar spatial properties and are more regular than the **array** of all beta-cells. We developed a model to simulate cellular arrays with spatial properties like those of arrays of beta-cells. A good fit between model and real arrays was found when the model assumed an explicit spatial dependence between the placement of OFF- and ON-center cells. We propose therefore that a single **array** of beta-cells formed of both OFF- and ON-center cells is consistent with the data currently available for beta-cell somatic arrays.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:338871 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799638074
TITLE: Characterization of the dynamic growth of astrocytic tumors growing in vitro under various culture conditions by means of the Delaunay triangulation and voronoi paving.
AUTHOR(S): Camby, I.; Salmon, I.; Kiss, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Libre Bruxelles, Fac. Med., Lab. Histol., Bruxelles, Belgium
SOURCE: Analytical Cellular Pathology, (1997) Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 105.
Meeting Info.: 5th Congress of the European Society for Analytical Cellular Pathology. Oslo, Norway. May 25-29,

1997.
CODEN: ACPAER. ISSN: 0921-8912.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Aug 1997
Last Updated on STN: 5 Aug 1997

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:208624 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:311634
TITLE: Characterization by means of Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi paving of the influence of anti-hormone and/or anti-growth factor antibodies on the in vitro cell growth of human colorectal neoplastic cell lines
AUTHOR(S): Kruczynski, Anna; Yeaton, Paul; Darro, Francis; Camby, Isabelle; DePrez, Carine; Martinez, Jean; Pasteels, Jean-Lambert; Kiss, Robert
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division de Cancerologie Experimentale, Centre de Recherche Pierre Fabre, Castres, Fr.
SOURCE: International Journal of Oncology (1996), 8(3), 483-92
CODEN: IJONES; ISSN: 1019-6439
PUBLISHER: International Journal of Oncology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new tool is described which makes it possible to evaluate directly the influence of various growth factors on in vitro neoplastic cell growth on the one hand and to look at a concept of differentiation in terms of population dynamics, on the other. This tool relies upon the digital cell image analyses of Feulgen-stained nuclei and the math. method of Voronoi paving. This technique enabled us to characterize the influence on the proliferation and the differentiation of the HCT-15 and LoVo colorectal cell lines of anti-gastrin (G), anti-estradiol (E2), anti-epidermal growth factor (EGF), anti-LH-releasing hormone (LHRH), and anti-transforming growth factor α (TGFα) and β (TGFβ) antibodies. Two variants were set up with respect to each of the two cell lines, i.e. one growing in culture medium supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (FCS) and another supplemented with 1% FCS+10 nM G+10 nM E2. The data show that it is possible to characterize the cell clone structure and to assess growth rate concomitantly by direct cell counts. It further appears that while the anti-hormone and/or anti-growth factor antibody-induced effects on growth were relatively similar, these effects were in sharp contrast at the level of cell clone architecture.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96305688 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8740586
TITLE: Computer-assisted microscope characterization of BCNU-induced modifications in the collective behavior of 12 human brain cancer cell lines.
AUTHOR: Camby I; Salmon I; Danguy A; Pasteels J L; Kiss R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire d'histologie, Faculte de Medecine, Universite Libre de Bruxelles.
SOURCE: Journal of neuro-oncology, (1996 Apr) 28 (1) 1-11.
Journal code: 8309335. ISSN: 0167-594X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19961219
Last Updated on STN: 19961219
Entered Medline: 19961031
AB The aim of our study is to characterize the disturbance induced by repeated BCNU treatments in 12 human brain tumor cell lines in terms of their collective behavior. This collective behavior was characterized by means of the **Delaunay triangulation** and Voronoi mathematical paving techniques combined with the computer-assisted

microscope analysis of Feulgen-stained nuclei. This methodology enabled growth to be characterized in terms of cell colony size and density. In addition to this colony pattern characterization, the **DNA** ploidy level was assessed by means of **DNA** histogram typing. The cell proliferation level was also determined. Ten astrocytic and two medulloblastoma cell lines treated weekly with BCNU were analyzed. Study of the cell colony architecture and cell proliferation revealed specific BCNU-induced modifications in connection with the origins of the cell lines, i.e. astrocytoma (AST), glioblastoma (GBM), or medulloblastoma (MED). The BCNU-induced effect on GBM (the more malignant of the cell lines) was very different in that proliferation was weakened, but the cell colony density increased after a latency phase. The decrease in cell colony density and cell proliferation of MED seems to indicate that they are more sensitive to BCNU than GBM, but relatively tolerant of this type of chemotherapy in comparison with AST.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95393848 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7664622
TITLE: Relationship between DNA ploidy level and tumor sociology behavior in 12 nervous cell lines.
AUTHOR: Kiss R; Camby I; Salmon I; Van Ham P; Brotchi J; Pasteels J L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Free University of Brussels, Belgium.
SOURCE: Cytometry : journal of the Society for Analytical Cytology, (1995 Jun 1) 20 (2) 118-26.
Journal code: 8102328. ISSN: 0196-4763.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19951020
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19951006

AB Cell population sociology was studied in two medulloblastomas and 10 astrocytic human tumor cell lines by means of the characterization of the structure of neoplastic cell colonies growing on histological slides. This was carried out via digital cell image analysis of Feulgen-stained nuclei, to which the **Delaunay triangulation** and Voronoi paving mathematical techniques were applied. Such assessments were compared to the **DNA** polidy level (assessed by means of **DNA** histogram typing). The results show that the cell colony architecture characteristics differed markedly according to whether the cell lines were euploid (diploid or tetraploid) or aneuploid (hyperdiploid, triploid, hypertriploid, or polymorphic). In fact, the cell colonies from the euploid cell nuclei populations were larger and more dense than those from the aneuploid ones. Furthermore, for an identical period of culture, the cell lines from high-grade malignant astrocytic tumors (glioblastomas) exhibited cell colonies that were larger and more dense than those in cell lines from low-grade astrocytic tumors (astrocytomas). In each of these two groups, the diploid cell nuclei populations exhibited cell colonies larger and more dense than the nondiploid colonies. The present methodology is now being applied in vivo to histological sections of surgically removed human brain tumors in order to distinguish between high-risk clinical subgroups and medium-risk subgroups in clearly circumscribed histopathological groups.

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.46	-1.46

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LAST RELOADED: Feb 25, 2005 (20050225/UP).